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AUTHOR Ave, Eunice
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ABSTRACT

Preliminary statistics on enrollment and degrees awarded for higher education in the United States are summarized. The data are based on responses from 639 institutions of higher education on the Early Estimates Panel, a stratified random sample that is representative of the universe of 3,598 institutions of higher education in the nation in the 1989-90 academic year. Selected data items from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System "Fall Enrollment" survey and "Completions" survey were requested via telephone from the Early Estimates Representative of each institution in the sample between mid-October and mid-November 1990. The data were edited in light of previous years' survey responses, where available. The overall response rate for the 1990 "Early Estimates" survey was 99%. In 1990, fall enrollment in colleges and universities increased 3.4% over that for 1989. Total awards of associate and higher degrees rose about 2.7% in the 1989-90 academic year. Women accounted for almost all of the increase nationally. The nine tables presented show the following statistics, mostly by sex: (1) enrollment by attendance status, attendance level of student, and level and control of institution, for the fall of 1989 and 1990; (2) degrees conferred by control of institution and/or level of degree from 1969-70 to 1989-90; and (3) college-age population by age group from 1970 to 1990. (TJH)

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Survey Report **December 1990**

Early Estimates

National Higher Education Statistics: Fall 1990

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Eunice Ave
Postsecondary Education Statistics Division

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December 1990

Contact:
Susan Broyles
(202) 219–1359

Highlights

Total enrollment at institutions of higher education in the United States reached a record high of nearly 14 million students in fall 1990, according to the "Early Estimates" survey conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). Estimates from the survey indicate that:

- Fall enrollment in colleges and universities increased 3.4 percent over fall 1989.

- Total awards of associate and higher degrees rose about 2.7 percent in academic year 1989-90.[1] Women accounted for almost all of the increase nationally.

The "Early Estimates" survey is part of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). The survey, conducted by telephone, collected key enrollment and completions data from a nationwide sample of 639 institutions of higher education, representing the more than 3,500 such institutions in operation in 1990. The data and findings in this report are *early estimates* and subject to sampling errors. Actual data for the universe of higher education institutions will be available in the fall of 1991. (See the Survey Methodology for more information.)

Enrollment

Enrollment at institutions of higher education in the United States reached an all-time high of about 14 million this fall—an increase of 3.4 percent over fall 1989 (table 1). The net increase in enrollment over the previous fall term was the largest since fall 1980; the percentage increase kept pace with the fall 1988 to fall 1989 change of 3.4 percent. The largest enrollment increase in recent years was in the fall of 1980 when enrollment rose 4.6 percent over fall 1979 enrollment. Table 3 provides trend data on enrollment since 1970.

The 1990 growth in enrollment was 3.8 percent for women and 2.9 percent for men. For the third consecutive year, women outnumbered men on the nation's campuses by more than one million students and had a 55 percent share of the total enrollment, which was consistent with their share of last year's enrollment. Full-time and part-time attendance showed increases of about 3 percent and 4 percent over the previous year. Undergraduate enrollment rose almost 4 percent, accounting for nearly all of the enrollment growth at institutions of higher learning this fall. Total postbaccalaureate enrollment increased 1 percent over fall 1989.

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[1]In this report, degree awards are those conferred by the institutions between July 1 and June 30 of the specified year.

Public 2-year institutions captured the major share of the enrollment increase, with attendance at these schools up almost 7 percent over fall 1989. Increases in full-time and part-time enrollment of both sexes contributed to the rise. Four-year institutions experienced slower growth (2 percent) than 2-year institutions (7 percent).

The enrollment increases have been occurring despite the steady decline, since 1981, of the U.S. population of 18- through 24-year-olds,[2] which has traditionally comprised the largest share of student enrollment. The aging of the baby-boom population, (persons born 1947 through 1961) has not, as expected, contributed to overall decreases in college enrollment. While the number of 18- through 24-year-olds declined by almost 3.2 million between 1981 and 1988, their college participation rate[3] rose about 4 percentage points, resulting in stable enrollment figures for this age cohort overall. Also, older students enrolled in greater numbers. Expressed as a percentage of total enrollment, this group grew from 34.4 percent in 1980 to 39.2 percent in 1988.[4] The college enrollment rate for women has continued to rise. Since 1981, their total enrollment has risen 19.2 percent, compared to just 5.8 percent for men. Table 9 provides trend data on the number of college-age persons in the U.S. population since 1970.

Completions

An estimated 1,920,000 degrees (associate and higher) were awarded by institutions of higher education in academic year 1989-90—an increase of 2.7 percent over the previous year (table 2). Degrees awarded to women were up significantly (4.6 percent), while awards to men showed no real change. The overall increase in degrees awarded to women was statistically significant for both public and private institutions.

Undergraduate degrees

The number of associate degrees peaked at 456,000 in academic year 1982-83 and has fluctuated since then. Baccalaureate awards climbed upward in the 1989-90 academic year to around 1,043,000. Women accounted for most of the growth nationally with an increase of over 4 percent over the prior year. Tables 4 and 5 provide trend data on associate and bachelor's degrees since 1970.

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[2]U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1989," Series P-25, No. 1057.

[3]The participation rate is defined in this context as the percentage of the 18- through 24-year-old cohort who are enrolled in higher education institutions.

[4]U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "School Enrollment--Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1988 and 1987," Series P-20, No. 443.

Postbaccalaureate degrees

Master's degrees awarded are up about 13,000 over the prior year's number, (4.3 percent increase). Total doctorate awards have increased significantly, with about a 5 percent increase over 1989. In particular, the public institutions showed doctorate awards up almost 7 percent. Awards to men at these institutions were up around 8 percent, and women's awards were up approximately 4 percent. First-professional awards showed no significant total change, but the number of these degrees awarded to men dropped significantly by around 4 percent. First professional degrees peaked in 1984-85. Tables 6, 7, and 8 provide trend data on master's, doctor's, and first-professional degrees since 1970.

Survey Methodology

The fall 1990 data are based on responses from the 639 institutions on the Early Estimates Panel, a stratified random sample representative of the universe of 3,598 institutions of higher education in the United States in academic year 1989-90. Selected data items from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) "Fall Enrollment" survey and "Completions" survey were requested by telephone from the Early Estimates Representative of each institution in the sample between mid-October and mid-November 1990. The data were edited in light of previous years' survey responses, where available. The largest discrepancies were resolved with reporting institutions.

The overall response rate for the 1990 "Early Estimates" survey was 99 percent. Weighted response rates for the two survey components were: 1) Fall enrollment, 98.1 percent, and 2) Completions, 97.8 percent. The sample weights were adjusted to account for nonresponse. The sample data were then weighted to national estimates using ratio estimation based on fall 1989 universe data from the "Fall Enrollment" survey and academic year 1988-89 universe data from the "Completions" survey.

These early estimates are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. While nonsampling error is difficult to measure, the magnitude of sampling error can be indicated by the confidence interval for an estimate. If all possible samples were surveyed under similar conditions and a 95 percent confidence interval were constructed for each sample, about 95 percent of these intervals would include the true population parameter being estimated (see text table which follows). Data for the universe of postsecondary institutions (of which higher education institutions form a subset) in IPEDS will be available in fall 1991.

Precision of selected data items in the 1990 "Early Estimates" survey

Data item	Estimate	Coefficient of variation(%)	95% confidence interval* Lower	Upper
1990 fall enrollment	13,950,642	±0.84	13,713,482	14,187,802
1989-90 degrees (associate and higher)	1,920,003	±0.53	1,900,803	1,939,203

* The upper and lower confidence limits shown for each estimate represent the precision of these estimates in light of sampling error. For each 1990 estimate in the report, a 95 percent confidence interval may be constructed by multiplying the coefficient of variation (CV) of the estimate by 1.96 and multiplying the resulting number by the estimate. The final number is then added to, and subtracted from the estimate to arrive at the upper and lower values. We can be 95 percent confident that the actual value falls between them.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Early Estimates" survey, 1990.

For More Information

For more information on the sample selection, data collection, estimation methodologies, or for individual standard errors for the sample estimates in this report, please contact Susan Broyles (202) 219-1359.

For copies of this report, please contact:

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
Information Services, Room 300
555 New Jersey Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20208-5641
Telephone: 800-424-1616

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Table 1.--Enrollment in institutions of higher education, by sex, attendance status, and attendance level of student, and by level and control of institution: Fall 1990 and 1989

(In thousands)

Level and control of institution	Total	Sex		Attendance status		Attendance level	
		Men	Women	Full-time	Part-time	Undergraduate	Postbaccalaureate
Total, 1990 (estimates)	13,951	6,324	7,626	7,932	6,019	12,153	1,798
Total, 1989	13,490	6,146	7,344	7,708	5,782	11,712	1,779
Percent change*	*3.4	*2.9	*3.8	*2.9	*4.1	*3.9	*1.1
Level							
4-year							
1990 (estimates)	8,513	4,013	4,500	5,910	2,604	6,716	1,798
1989	8,345	3,951	4,394	5,776	2,569	6,566	1,779
Percent change*	*2.0	1.6	*2.4	*2.3	1.3	*2.3	1.1
2-year							
1990 (estimates)	5,370	2,277	3,093	1,955	3,415	5,370	--
1989	5,017	2,146	2,871	1,804	3,213	5,017	--
Percent change*	*7.0	*6.1	*7.7	*8.4	*6.3	*7.0	--
Selected control/levels**							
Public 4-year							
1990 (estimates)	5,778	2,712	3,066	3,983	1,795	4,669	1,109
1989	5,694	2,681	3,013	3,934	1,760	4,604	1,090
Percent change*	*1.5	*1.2	*1.8	*1.2	*2.0	*1.4	1.7
Private nonprofit 4-year							
1990 (estimates)	2,677	1,263	1,413	1,882	795	1,994	683
1989	2,598	1,237	1,361	1,802	796	1,916	682
Percent change*	3.0	2.1	3.8	*4.4	-0.2	4.1	0.0
Public 2-year							
1990 (estimates)	5,134	2,181	2,952	1,784	3,350	5,134	--
1989	4,801	2,058	2,743	1,649	3,152	4,801	--
Percent change*	*6.9	*6.0	*7.7	*8.2	*6.3	*6.9	--

-- Not applicable.

*Only percent changes which are noted by an asterisk are statistically different from zero at the 95 percent confidence level. Caution should be exercised when collectively interpreting several percent changes noted by an asterisk. The overall significance level (i.e., the chance of finding at least one statistically significant difference when, in fact, there are no differences) will be greater than 5 percent. Percent changes are calculated on actual, not rounded, values.

**Data for private 2-year institutions and private for-profit 4-year institutions are not shown separately because the number of institutions in the sample was small and the standard errors large.

NOTE: Details may not add to totals because of rounding. The coefficients of variation and 95 percent confidence intervals for selected data items are presented in the survey methodology. The confidence level percent for each estimate is available upon request. Postbaccalaureate includes masters, doctors, and first-professional enrollment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1989, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1990.

Table 2.--Degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by control of institution and by level of degree and sex of recipient: Academic years 1988-89 and 1989-90

(In thousands)

Level of degree and sex of recipient	Total			Public			Private**		
	1988-89	1989-90 (estimates)	Percent change*	1988-89	1989-90 (estimates)	Percent change*	1988-89	1989-90 (estimates)	Percent change*
Total	1,869	1,920	*2.7	1,261	1,298	*3.0	608	621	2.1
Men	885	890	0.5	584	594	*1.7	302	296	-1.7
Women	984	1,029	*4.6	678	705	*4.0	306	325	*5.9
Associate									
Total	436	445	2.2	356	362	1.7	79	83	4.3
Men	186	185	-1.1	148	152	2.2	37	34	-9.5
Women	250	260	3.9	208	211	1.3	42	49	17.0
Bachelor's									
Total	1,018	1,043	*2.5	675	696	*3.1	343	347	1.2
Men	483	485	0.3	322	325	1.0	161	160	-1.0
Women	535	558	*4.4	353	371	*5.0	182	187	*3.2
Master's									
Total	310	323	*4.3	178	187	*8.0	132	137	*3.8
Men	149	149	*2.6	81	84	*9.2	368	69	1.6
Women	161	170	*5.9	97	103	*5.9	64	67	*6.1
Doctor's									
Total	36	38	*5.3	23	24	*6.6	13	13	3.1
Men	23	24	*5.7	15	16	*8.0	8	8	1.4
Women	13	14	*4.8	8	9	*4.1	5	5	5.8
First-professional									
Total	71	71	0.1	29	29	0.7	42	42	-0.3
Men	45	43	*-4.1	18	18	-3.1	27	26	-4.8
Women	26	28	7.6	11	12	7.2	15	16	*8.0

*Only percent changes which are noted by an asterisk are statistically different from zero at the 95 percent confidence level. Caution should be exercised when collectively interpreting several percent changes noted by an asterisk. The overall significance level (i.e., the chance of finding at least one statistically significant difference when, in fact, there are no differences) will be greater than 5 percent. Percent changes were calculated on actual, not rounded, values.

**Includes nonprofit and for-profit institutions.

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. The coefficients of variation (standard error expressed as a percent of the 1989-90 estimates) are as follows: Total degrees (associate and higher) (.53), associate (2.2), bachelors (.55), masters (.95), doctor's (1.5), and first-professional (1.7). The confidence interval percent for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey, 1988-89, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1990.

Table 3.--Enrollment in institutions of higher education, by sex and attendance status of student, and by control of institution: Fall 1970 to fall 1990

Fall	Total	Sex		Attendance status		Control	
		Men	Women	Full-time	Part-time	Public	Private
1970	8,580,887	5,043,642	3,537,245	5,816,290	2,764,597	6,428,134	2,152,753
1971	8,948,644	5,207,004	3,741,640	6,077,232	2,871,412	6,804,309	2,144,335
1972	9,214,860	5,238,757	3,976,103	6,072,389	3,142,471	7,070,635	2,144,225
1973	9,602,123	5,371,052	4,231,071	6,189,493	3,412,630	7,419,516	2,182,607
1974	10,223,729	5,622,429	4,601,300	6,370,273	3,853,456	7,988,500	2,235,229
1975	11,184,859	6,148,997	5,035,862	6,841,334	4,343,525	8,834,508	2,350,351
1976	11,012,137	5,810,828	5,201,309	6,717,058	4,295,079	8,653,477	2,358,660
1977	11,285,787	5,789,016	5,496,771	6,792,925	4,492,862	8,846,993	2,438,794
1978	11,260,092	5,640,998	5,619,094	6,667,657	4,592,435	8,785,893	2,474,199
1979	11,569,899	5,682,877	5,887,022	6,794,039	4,775,860	9,036,822	2,533,077
1980	12,096,895	5,874,374	6,222,521	7,097,958	4,998,937	9,457,394	2,639,501
1981	12,371,672	5,975,056	6,396,616	7,181,250	5,190,422	9,647,032	2,724,640
1982	12,425,780	6,031,384	6,394,396	7,220,618	5,205,162	9,696,087	2,729,693
1983	12,464,661	6,023,725	6,440,936	7,261,050	5,203,611	9,682,734	2,781,927
1984	12,241,940	5,863,574	6,378,366	7,098,388	5,143,552	9,477,370	2,764,570
1985	12,247,055	5,818,450	6,428,605	7,075,221	5,171,834	9,479,273	2,767,782
1986	12,504,501	5,884,976	6,619,525	7,120,076	5,384,425	9,714,709	2,789,792
1987	12,768,307	5,932,131	6,836,176	7,231,506	5,536,801	9,975,064	2,793,243
1988	13,043,124	5,998,207	7,044,917	7,430,480	5,612,644	10,156,381	2,886,743
1989	13,490,349	6,146,447	7,343,902	7,707,877	5,782,477	10,495,690	3,084,612
1990*	13,950,642	6,324,389	7,626,253	7,963,071	6,049,533	10,927,992	3,084,612

*Estimated.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1970 to 1985; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1986 to 1989, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1990.

Table 4.--Associate degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student: Academic years 1969-70 to 1989-90

Academic year	Associate degrees		
	Total	Men	Women
1969-70	206,023	117,432	88,591
1970-71	252,610	144,395	108,215
1971-72	292,119	166,317	125,802
1972-73	316,174	175,413	140,761
1973-74	343,924	188,591	155,333
1974-75	360,171	191,017	169,154
1975-76	391,454	209,996	181,458
1976-77	406,377	210,842	195,535
1977-78	412,246	204,718	207,528
1978-79	402,702	192,091	210,611
1979-80	400,910	183,737	217,173
1980-81	416,377	188,638	227,739
1981-82	434,515	196,939	237,576
1982-83	456,441	207,141	249,300
1983-84	452,416	202,762	249,654
1984-85	454,712	202,932	251,780
1985-86	446,047	196,166	249,881
1986-87	436,308	190,842	245,466
1987-88	435,537	190,189	245,348
1988-89	435,529	185,540	249,989
1989-90*	444,953	185,325	259,628

*Estimated.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" survey, 1969-70 to 1985-86; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey, 1986-87 to 1988-89, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1990.

Table 5.--Bachelor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student: Academic years 1969-70 to 1989-90

Academic year	Bachelor's degrees		
	Total	Men	Women
1969-70	792,656	451,380	341,276
1970-71	839,730	475,594	364,136
1971-72	887,273	500,590	386,683
1972-73	922,362	518,191	404,171
1973-74	945,776	527,313	418,463
1974-75	922,933	504,841	418,092
1975-76	925,746	504,925	420,821
1976-77	919,549	495,545	424,004
1977-78	921,204	487,347	433,857
1978-79	921,390	477,344	444,046
1979-80	929,417	473,611	455,806
1980-81	935,140	469,883	465,257
1981-82	952,998	473,364	479,634
1982-83	969,510	479,140	490,370
1983-84	974,309	482,319	491,990
1984-85	979,477	482,528	496,949
1985-86	987,823	485,923	501,900
1986-87	991,264	480,782	510,482
1987-88	993,362	476,842	516,520
1988-89	1,017,667	483,097	534,570
1989-90*	1,042,863	484,691	558,172

*Estimated.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" survey, 1969-70 to 1985-86; Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey, 1986-87 to 1987-89, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1990.

Table 6.--Master's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student: Academic years 1969-70 to 1989-90

Academic year	Master's degrees		
	Total	Men	Women
1969-70	208,291	125,624	82,667
1970-71	230,509	138,146	92,363
1971-72	251,633	149,550	102,083
1972-73	263,371	154,468	108,903
1973-74	277,033	157,842	119,191
1974-75	292,450	161,570	130,880
1975-76	311,771	167,248	144,523
1976-77	317,164	167,783	149,381
1977-78	311,620	161,212	150,408
1978-79	301,079	153,370	147,709
1979-80	298,081	150,749	147,332
1980-81	295,739	147,043	148,696
1981-82	295,546	145,532	150,014
1982-83	289,921	144,697	145,224
1983-84	284,263	143,595	140,668
1984-85	286,251	143,390	142,861
1985-86	288,567	143,508	145,059
1986-87	289,349	141,269	148,080
1987-88	298,733	144,923	153,810
1988-89	309,762	148,982	160,780
1989-90*	323,179	152,890	170,289

*Estimated.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" survey, 1969-70 to 1985-86; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey, 1986-87 to 1988-90, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1990.

Table 7.--Doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student: Academic years 1969-70 to 1989-90

Academic year	Doctor's degrees		
	Total	Men	Women
1969-70	29,866	25,890	3,976
1970-71	32,107	27,530	4,577
1971-72	33,363	28,090	5,273
1972-73	34,777	28,571	6,206
1973-74	33,816	27,365	6,451
1974-75	34,083	26,817	7,266
1975-76	34,064	26,267	7,797
1976-77	33,232	25,142	8,090
1977-78	32,131	23,658	8,473
1978-79	32,730	23,541	9,189
1979-80	32,615	22,943	9,672
1980-81	32,958	22,711	10,247
1981-82	32,707	22,224	10,483
1982-83	32,775	21,902	10,873
1983-84	33,209	22,064	11,145
1984-85	32,943	21,700	11,243
1985-86	33,653	21,819	11,834
1986-87	34,041	22,061	11,980
1987-88	34,839	22,592	12,247
1988-89	35,759	22,705	13,054
1989-90*	37,669	23,994	13,675

*Estimated.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" survey, 1969-70 to 1985-86; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey, 1986-87 to 1988-89, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1990.

Table 8.--First-professional degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student: Academic years 1969-70 to 1989-90

Academic year	First-professional degrees		
	Total	Men	Women
1969-70	34,578	32,794	1,784
1970-71	37,946	35,544	2,402
1971-72	43,411	40,723	2,688
1972-73	50,018	46,489	3,529
1973-74	53,816	48,530	5,286
1974-75	55,916	48,956	6,960
1975-76	62,649	52,892	9,757
1976-77	64,359	52,374	11,985
1977-78	66,581	52,270	14,311
1978-79	68,848	52,652	16,196
1979-80	70,131	52,716	17,415
1980-81	71,956	52,792	19,164
1981-82	72,032	52,223	19,809
1982-83	73,136	51,310	21,826
1983-84	74,407	51,334	23,073
1984-85	75,063	50,455	24,608
1985-86	73,910	49,261	24,649
1986-87	71,617	46,523	25,094
1987-88	70,415	45,288	25,127
1988-89	70,758	45,067	25,691
1989-90*	70,855	43,205	27,650

*Estimated.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" survey, 1969-70 to 1985-86; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey, 1986-87 to 1988-89, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1990.

Table 9.--College-age populations (ages 18 to 44): 50 States and D.C., 1970 to 1990

(In thousands)

Year (July 1)	18 years old	18-24 years old	25-29 years old	30-34 years old	35-44 years old
1970	3,781	24,712	13,736	11,587	23,150
1971	3,878	25,874	14,041	11,917	22,978
1972	3,976	26,076	15,240	12,383	22,859
1973	4,053	26,635	15,786	13,153	22,810
1974	4,103	27,233	16,521	13,704	22,826
1975	4,256	28,005	17,280	14,191	22,831
1976	4,266	28,645	18,274	14,485	23,093
1977	4,257	29,174	18,277	15,721	23,563
1978	4,247	29,622	18,683	16,280	24,437
1979	4,316	30,048	19,178	17,025	25,176
1980	4,243	30,350	19,804	17,822	25,868
1981	4,175	30,428	20,306	18,853	26,460
1982	4,115	30,283	20,865	18,876	28,115
1983	3,946	29,942	21,321	19,281	29,368
1984	3,734	29,391	21,660	19,769	30,619
1985	3,634	28,749	21,891	20,346	31,839
1986	3,562	27,967	22,132	20,848	33,144
1987	3,632	27,336	22,107	21,410	34,380
1988	3,718	26,885	22,004	21,876	35,344
1989	3,794	26,564	21,830	22,218	36,584
1990*	3,491	26,141	21,511	22,414	37,897

*Projected.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1989 Current Population Reports, "Population Estimates and Projections," Series P-25, No. 1057, and unpublished projections.